all be confirmed by the said county at its next sesompany without cost; and the sheriff or noner and jurors shall be allowed the ordinary fees for like services, to be taxed by the court, which fees shall be paid by

the company hereby incorporated.

Sec. 6. That so soon as the president and directors shall have completed the said road, or ten miles thereof, it shall be lawful for the said president and directors to give notice thereof to the person admini the executive department of the government of this state for the time being, who shall thereupon forthwith nominate and ap-point three discreet freeholders, commiscompleted in a workmanlike manner, acthis act : and if the report shall be maffirmaiton, it shall be the daty of the person administering the executive department of the government for the time being in this state, and he is hereby required to license under his hand and the seal of this state, to permit the said president and directors to make and erect so many gates and turnpikes upon and across said road as may be necessary and sufficient to collect the duties and tolls hereinafter granted to said corporation from all persons traveling or using the same: Provided, however, That they shall not have on said turnpike, from Adrian to Coldwater, more than six gates for taking whole toll: Provided further, If the said turnpike road intersects the Chicago road before it reaches the village of Cold water, that no toll gates shall be established on the said Chicago road.

Sec. 7. So soon as the whole or part of said road shall be completed, and permission so as aforesaid granted to erect a gate or gates upon and across the same, it shall and may be lawful for the said president and directors to appoint toll-gatherers to col-lect and receive of and from all and every person or persons using the said road, at each and every of such toll-gates such tolls and duties, to wit: for every score of hogs or sheep, six cents; for every core of cattle, horses and mules, twenty s; for every wagon with two horses. or oxen, ten cents: for every addilorse, mule or ox, three cents; coach, pleasure wagon or pleaswith two horses, fifteen cents, additional horse five cents: alky or pleasure carriage ents; and for every ints; for every cart cents; and for ee cents; for evode, led or driven, ery cart, drawn by

the toll for vehicles orse or mule and shall and may be to stop and de eading, or driving en, or other articl ection as subject to e is paid : Provided, othing in this act shall be entitle the said corporation to eceive toll at any gate, of or erson passing to or from any ip on Sundays, or going to or g from funerals, or going to or from st mill for the grinding of grain for the family use, or from any troops in the service of this State or the United States, or for the transportation of any or all the property belonging to the United States or this State. Provided further, That no person shall be called upon to pay toll at a toll gate within five miles of his residence.

Sec. 8. The said corporation shall cause mile-stones or posts to be erected or maintained, one for every mile of said road, from Adrian to Coldwater; and on each stone Adrian to Coldwater; and on each stone or post shall be fair and legibly marked or inserted the distance the said post is from Adrian; and shall also erect and maintain guide boards at the intersection of all pub-lic roads leading into or intersecting said turnpike, on which shall be inscribed the name of the place to which such road leads; and if any person shall wilfully cut, injure, or destroy said mile-posts, guide-boards, or said road itself, or shall forcibly pass the gates without paying toll, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay for every such offence twenty five dollars, to be recovered by the said corporation in their corporate name, and for their benefit in action of debt, before any justice of the peace in the county where said offence is committed,

or where the offender may be found.

Sec. 9. That if any toll gatherer shall unreasonably detain or hinder any traveller or passenger at either of the said gates, or shall demand or receive more toll. and or receive more toll than by this act is established, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay twenty five dollars to be recovered by the person so unreasonably detained, for his own use with unreasonably detained, for his own use costs of suit, before any justice of the peace in the county where such detention occurring the provided. That if no goods and chattels can be found to satisfy such judgement tels can be found to satisfy such judgement erty shall be liable to the execution is

on said judgement. Sec. 10. The shares of said turnpike shall be deemed and considered to be per-sonal estate, and shall be liable to be taken in execution for the payment of any of their just debts in such manner as is or may be prescribed by law, and shall be transferable as the president and directors may direct, and the stock of said company shall be held and deemed liable to be taken and sold to discharge all claims against such corporation in case of failure on its part at

any time to discharge such claims out of the funds of the corporation.

Sec. 11. Whenever complaint shall be made to other of the three commissioners

appointed by virtue of this act to examin and review the said turnpike road, that and county at its next sea and county at its next sea and county at its next sea any part or parts thereof is out of repair, it when confirmed, the same shall be the duty of such commissioner to give notice to the other two commissioners who shall repair to such part of said road and view the same, and if the same shall in the opinion of such commissioners be out of repair, then the said commissioners shall give notice in writing of such defect to the by said company. Such valuation, when paid or tendered to the owner or owners of said property, his, her or their legal representative, shall entitle the said section, in their discretion, in the said sentative, shall entitle the said company to the estate and interest in the same thus valued, as fully as if it had been conveyed by the owner or owners of the same, for such ately after service of such notice as aforeterm of time as said company shall occupy said, be open and remain open; and no tolls the same for a turnpike road. And if the shall be demanded until after said road is valuation be not received when tendered, it may at any time thereafter be received from the company without cost; and the sheriff or ately after the receipt of such notice open such gate and keep it open until such repairs are completed or shall hinder or detain any person or persons in passing such gate, or shall take or demand toll from any person or persons, after receiving such no and until such repairs are completed, as aforesaid-the toll gatherer or gate keeper so detaining any person as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay to the said person de-tained as aforesaid, the sum of twenty five dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in an action of debt, before any justice of the peace in any town where su sioners, who are in no way interested in said road, to view the same and to report to him in writing whether such part of the road is completed in a workmanlike manner, action; and the commissioners appointed un-der and by virtue of this act, shall receive as a compensation for their services, twelve shillings per day for every day they are employed, to be paid by the toll-gatherer of the gate nearest to where the service was rendered, out of the moneys collected at such places, and such toll gatherer shall be liable for the payment thereof. Sec. 12. The said board of directors

shall keep a set of corporate books, open at all times to any or all of the stockholders, in which shall be entered all the expenditures of said company, and all moneys by them received; that said directors shall make a semi-annual division to each and every stockholder of his proportion of the semi-annual profits, after deducting the expenses of maknig and repairing said road

and the fixturestherete appended.
Sec. 13. The said board of directors have power to establish such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary for the nagement of the affairs of said company, and may appoint a secretary and treasurer to the board, and generally may do all further acts necessary to carry into full force and effect all the objects of this incorpora-

Sec. 14. The state of Michigan be, and is hereby authorized and empowered at any time hereafter, to purchase of said company the turnpike aforesaid and all the benefit and privileges accruing therefrom to the said company: Provided, That if at the time the state shall purchase the said road, the company shall have received twelve per cent. per annum, net profit on the original cost of construction of said road and fixtures, the said company shall surrender said road and fixtures on receiving only the original cost of making the same. Sec. 15. This act shall be favourable

construed to effect the purposes thereby intended, and the same is hereby declared to be a public act, and copies thereof, printed by authority of the state, shall be received as evidence thereof. Sec. 16. The legislature may at any

time alter or amend this act, by a vote two thirds of each house. Sec. 17. The said road shall be comple

ted in a good and workmanlike manner. of good and hard hewn timber, whenever the alluvial nature of the soil should render the same necessary, and shall be a good and travellable road.

Sec. 18. If said company shall not within two years complete and open to the pub-lic use one-third of said road, and shall not within four years complete two-thirds of said road, and shall not within six years complete the whole of said road, then this act shall be void. Approved March 21, 1837.

A true copy, KINTZING PRITCHETTE,

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. Detroit, June 26, 1837.

The Legislature of Michigan have pas ed an act appointing the 21st and 22d of August next, as the days for holding a spe-

cial election for the choice of a member to represent the state in the Congress of the United States. At a meeting of the democratic mem-bers of the legislature, on the 20th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adop-

"Resolved, That the Democratic Corres ponding State Committee be respectfully requested to call a Democratic State Convention, at Ann Arbor, on the 20th of July next, for the purpose of nominating a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and member of Congress."

In compliance with this request, and in execution of the trust confided to them by the body from whom they received their appointment, the Democratic Corresponding Committee hereby recommend to their democratic fellow citizens of the common-wealth of Michigan the holding of a DEM-OCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, at

making the aforesaid nominations.

And in order to secure a full, fair and correct representation of the democratic feelings and opinions of the state in said convention, the corresponding committee further recommends, that the Democratic voters in each organised county elect a number of delegates to the convention. double the number of members to which they are entitled in the House of Representatives and that the Democratic voters in each of the unorganised counties of the state elect one delegate to represent such county

in the said convention.

Our friends throughout the state will perceive that the time is short between this and the holding of the proposed convention;— and they are carnestly exhorted to a prompt, harmonious and cordial co-operation in e-lecting an efficient delegation to carry into effect the patriotic objects contemplated in the call of that convention.

DAVID C. McKINSTRY, Chairman Jone McDonall, Secretary.

LAW FAVORING THE BANKS.

AN ACT suspending for a limited time certain provisions of law, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That every provision of the law in force, requiring or authorizing proceedings against any bank in this state, with a grow to forfait its charter or wind me in view to forfeit its charter or wind up its concerns, or which requires such bank suspend its operations and proceedings, in consequence of a refusal to pay its notes or ovidences of debt in specie, is here-by suspended, until the sixteenth day of May

§ 2. In cases where notes or drafts dis counted at any bank, which shall avail itself of the provisions of this act may be put in suit, it shall be competent for the maker or endorsers of such notes or drafts, to set off the notes of such bank in discharge of the notes or drafts so discounted in whatever name the same may be sued; and to this end the officers of all such banks are required to endorse upon the notes or drafts discounted by them the name of the bank discounting the same and when dis-counted: Provided, That this section shall ot be construed to exempt the defendant from all costs of suit accruing previous to the pleading of such set off, unless the notes so set off were tendered either by the makers or endorsers of said note or draft, evious to prosecution.

§ 3. The amount of notes or bills issued d in circulation of the several banks of s state shall not hereafter exceed the folwing amounts respectively : those havng capitals paid in to the amount of \$20,000, circulation of \$30,000; those having capiils paid in to the amount of \$30,000, a reulation of \$45,000; those having captals paid in to the amount of \$50,000, a ation of \$75,000; those having capa's paid in to the amount of \$65,000, a tion of \$80,000; those having capals paid in to the amount of \$100,000, a irculation of \$130,000; those having cap-als paid in to the amount of \$150,000, a culation of \$175,000; those having capals paid in to the amount of \$200,000, ation of \$200,000; those having capals paid in to the amount of \$250,000, a reulation of \$250,000; those having capals paid in to the amount of \$300,000, ation of \$300,000; those having captals paid in to the amount of \$400,000, a irculation of \$400,000; those having capals paid in to the amount of \$450,000, a culation of \$450,000. But in all cases here a bank has a branch located at another place, that portion of the whole capital actually employed at each place of busi-ness, shall be taken and deemed the capital thereof, under the provisions of this sec-

§ 4. No such corporation shall directly indirectly divide, or pay to or among it ockholders, or to any person for them, ay dividends, interests or profits whater, until it shall resume the payment of its notes and evidences of debt in spe-

§ 5. No bank, or officer, or agent of a bank, shall, during the suspension of specie payments by such bank, directly or indiectly, sell, dispose of or part with at pre-num, gold or silver bullion or specie, or directly or indirectly purchase its own notes or bills, or the notes or bills of any other bank at a discount, or directly or indirect-ly, knowingly, furnish any person with speo for the purpose of purchasing bank bills at a discount; or directly or indirectly send out of the state any bullion or specie; and forfeiture of its charter: and it shall be the duty of the bank commisisoner, in all cases where he thinks the public good requires it, to demand satisfactory security of the directors of any bank availing itself of the provisions of this act, for the relemption of its Lotes in circulation : and if said directors shall refuse to give such security satisfactory to said comm such bank shall be deprived of all benefits proffered by this act, and said commissionr shall forthwith proceed to wind up the

oncerns thereof.

§ 6. Each of the said banks shall trans mit monthly to the bank commissioner and to the secretary of state, a statement under oath of its condition, in such form as the bank commissioner shall prescribe, ab-stracts of which statements shall be published by said bank commissioner in the state

§ 7. No part of the income of the "bank fund" shall be paid to the corporations by which the said fund was created, until they shall have resumed the payment of their debts in specie.

§ 8. This act shall not take effect in fa vor of any bank not subject to the act enti-tled "An act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain moneyed corporations," passed March 28, 1836, unless such bank shall signify its assent to the pro-visions of this act, and of the last above mentioned and referred to, so far as regards the visitation of the bank commissioner for the purposes specified in said act, and to ascertain their transactions in the sale of specie or bullion, which said assent shall be given within thirty days, by an agreement under its corporate seal

to be deposited with the secretary of state. § 9. It is hereby made the duty of the bank commissioner, to require from the presidents and cashiers of the banks of this state, whose concerns he shall examine, an oath or affidavit that the bank under their management is not directly or indirectly concerned with, or connected in partnership with any broker or brokers, or agenthe village of Ann Arbor, on Thursday, cy, whose business is the purchase of the the 20th of July next, for the purpose of notes of the banks of this state or any other state, at a discount, or the selling of specie at a premium; and if such officers of any such bank or banks, refuse to make such oath or affidavit, or if the bank comnissioner is satisfied by proof that such bank or banks is concerned with or connected in partnership with any such broker or brokers, or office or agency such bank or banks shall be deprived of the privilege conferred by this act, and shall be proceeded against as if this act had never

§ 10. Notwithstanding the provisions in this act contained, it shall be and is the du-ty of the of the bank commissioner, to take prompt and efficient steps according to law the charter and wind up the concerns of aerous or insolvent circumstances.

& 11. The several banks in the state not u bject to the provisions of the law createved corporations, and which shall avail

themselves of the provisions of this law, shall severally be required to pay into the treasury of this state such sum in proportion to the amount of their stock paid in, as appears by the report of the bank commissioner accompanying the message of the governor, as shall in the whole a-

mount to the sum of seven hundred dol-lars, which sum shall be paid in quar-terly payments to the Bank Commission-er, as an additional compensation for his

§ 12. Every bank which may hereafter ommence operations previous to the 16th day, 1838, shall be entitled to the provisis act : Provided, That nount of bills and notes which any one of said banks may have in circulation, shall not exceed once and a half the amount of pecie paid in and actually contained in the

§ 13. The notes or bills of all banks tate subject to the provisions of this nave been granted, shall, until the le-ture shall otherwise direct, be received at their full face and value, in payment of all taxes, due and becoming due

§ 14. This act shall take effect immedi ely, and shall continue in force until the sixteenth day of May next, excepting the third and eighth sections thereof, which

§ 15. The legislature of this state sha ive power to repeal, alter, or amend this Approved June 22d; 1837.

DIALOGUE distress papers meeting a Democratic Far.

Wing.—Well, here is the end of expernent of the "greatest and best." It began by distressing the people—making "our ca-nals a solitude, and our lakes a desert waste of water,"-and here is the finale, universal bankruptcy and irretrievable ruin. For the gold you promised us, we have now shir

DENOCRAT .- But how do you attribut all this to General Jackson and his experi

Wingt-How do I attribute all this General Jackson? Strange that you should ask that question, sir. Did he not say that he would "take the responsi-

DEM .- Of what, sir ? WHIG .- Of vetoing the bank bill-of re-

noving the deposites. DEM .- Most certainly he did, sir. And s it to those measures you attribute the past and present commercial embarrass.

Wnig,-Yes, sir, had the bank been re chartered, had the deposites never been re-moved, we should now have been prosperous and happy. This is a position, who correctness experience has demonstrated. We never had such times when a national bank was in existence.

DEM .- Ah! Did you live in 1819 Was not your boasted regulator of the currency then in operation? Was not the distress then unusual and severe?
Whio.—True, sir, I lived in those days

true, the bank was then in existence; and true, the distress and embarrassment were then great: but you must recollect the bank had scarcely got fairly into operation —hardly had it obtained a foot-hold. It was impossible for it to have control of the currency of the nation so soon.

prove your reasoning in this case fallacious. shall proceed. Will you tell how in the name of all that is decent, your great "controller" permitted the revulsion of 1825 The derangement and suffering then was as great, if not greater than at present. How was it, friend? Your bank was then in the full tide of successful operation. It was not then thwarted in its schemes by the national executive, for there was then in the Presidential chair a changling with "a conscience pliable to every touch of interest!" Pray, friend, how was it?

WHIG .- Sir, -ahem-ahem, sir -- s ive you any thing more to say, sir? Dem.—Yes, sir, something more. How can you charge the present difficulties to the death of the United States Bank, or the "experiment on the currency," as you call it, when the bank never died, but the very day the old charter expired, commenced op erations under the new. -And as it controls the monetary affairs of the country, others may try experiments as much as they please, they can effect nothing whilst it holds the

wins of power.
Wing.—Ah! But you forgot that the United States Bank now acts under a charer from a state. It is not a national but state institution now. It has not now so much power to control the currency-it s not now so safe an institution.

Dem.—I am glad to perceive you have last query seemed to give you. You say that the Bank has not the same strength and is not as safe as it was under the old charter?

DEM.—You have some confidence I sup-lose, in the veracity and judgement of Mr. Biddle in matters of finance?

WHIO.- I have every confidence the veracity and judgement of Nicholas Bid-DEM .- Well, Mr. Biddle told the stock

holders of the Bank, when presenting them with the charter from the Pennsylvania Lerislature, that under it "the Bank was safer, onger, and more prosperous than it ever

Wmg.—Well, sir,—hem—very well, sir,—hem—good morning, sir.—Dem. Ban-

Notice to Holders of Land Warrants granted by the United States for Milita-ry services rendered in the Revolutionary War. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ?

June 15, 1837. The holders of land warrants gran

United States to the officers and so diers of the revolutionary army, are here-by notified, that by a late decision of the Attorney General of the United States, scrip will be issued in satisfaction of all such warrants remaining unsatisfied in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and for all such as may be hereafter surrendered to that office; which scrip will be received in payment for pub. lic lands subject to private entry in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury

ONSTANTINE REPUBLICAN

Ur Ending a preceding column, will be a notice from the state corresponding committee month, to nominate candidates for governor, licu-tenant governor and member of congress. Promptness in responding to this call, by every county, in immediately choosing delegates, is especially important. We hope no time may be lost by the democracy of the counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Branch, Berrien, Hillsdale, and the others in this vicinity. We would therefore suggest and recommend that these counties hold mee-tings of the people from their several townships, at their several county seats, at one o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, the 13th inst, and choose delegates double in number to their representation in the legislature, to meet at Ann Arbor in state convenion on the 20th.

The notice for a meeting in this county, is a the head of the advertisements in our next page.

By our date, in the regularity of publica-tion, the 4th was yesterday; but for reasons stated last week, we have made a variation in the is sue for once, so that it will not be the "nation" birth-day" till to-morrow. The following arti-

> FOURTH OF JULY. Again our country's natal star Is brightly gleaming from afar; Again the shout of joy is heard-Aloft our banner-freedom's bird,

Again has the anniversary of our country's is dependence returned. The fire of patriotism is again enkindled upon our altars, and we are cal led upon to pour out our sacrifice at the shrine o freedom. It is well that it is so. On the return of that day, when the political connection which we bore to the mother country was dissolvedwhen we assumed a separate national being, al hearts should beat joyfully with gratitude and adniration for those who fought the battles of liberty. It was theirs to give-it is ours to preserve. They established the institutions of the land-it is our duty to maintain them in their primitive purity. They bequeathed us the bles sings of a good government and rational freedom and posterity expects that we shall not squander

the inheritance. How great—how fearful the re-sponsibility which rests upon us. The eyes of the world are turned towards the workings of our experiment of self-government, and the minions of despotism would rejoice should this fair fabric of liberty and justice tremble to its foundation—should it again sink to that noth-inguess from which it arose. Let the recollec-tions of the past ever be beforeus. Let that spirit which was the star of hope to our fathers in their seven long years of toil and danger, be with us, as a guide to our actions. Let us never lose sight of those principles which urged them forward-let us not cease to remember the great po litical truths which they inculcated, and which they have left as a lasting memorial of their wis-

It is true, the events of the past year bring sor ow to the patriot's bosom. A lowering cloud has hung over the destinies of our people. The spirit of faction has shown itself in our midst a sudden and extraordinary rise of the waits voice has been heard, mingling with the troub. ters of Jones' Falls, tearing up the mill our countrymen, but they have brought a lesson of wisdom in their train. They have shown that all earthly things are fleeting and transitory, uncertain-unstable. That "riches take to themselves wings and flee away," They have shown the stability of our institutions—that their foundations cannot be shaken. That let come what may upon our people, the great mass will stand firm amid the descending storm. That the link which binds us to them, cannot-will not, for slight and insufficient causes, be riven asunder.

The Fourth of July has dawned upon us-the hour of universal jubilee;-How glorious, pure, and grand The spectacle, when o'er the land, Thousands at freedom's altar meet To hail the day we love to greet.

This is a day hallowed ly the deeds of our fathers day consecrated to the cause of freedom. On its annual return, "illuminations, bonfires" and gay rejoicings, are seen in every part of the land. It is ushered in by the roar of cannon and the song of liberty. The usual avocations of life are suspended, and all participate in the general thanksgiving.

-O'er hill and vale. Our flag 's streaming, to tell the tale Of glowing hearts and mirthful glee, The bright tokens of librity.

Here patriotism reigns in the ascendant. Hust ed is the spirit of party, and stilled is the voice of contention. The star-spangled banner waves in grandeur and faction is rebuked in its presence. Hail, holy sabbath of our country's indepen lonce-bright dawning of our national existence may the memory of thy glorious deeds be undim ed by the lapse of time—and when ages on ages shall have rolled away, may those who shall sucseed to the rich heritage of our fathers, gree thee as we have greeted thee, thy glory untar nished—thy stars and stripes unpolls

WHITE PIGEON. IT When too late for correction last we

we discovered a wrong inflicted upon our beauti ful neighboring village, by a "gentleman trave ing west," in the following paragraph: About three miles from here is White Pigeon,

opinion that White Pigeon has something besides the "beauty of its locality" to make it, at
taken to place the troops in position so as come future day, a place of extensive business. to cover the country.

London and Liverpool papers to the 24th May, have been received by late arrivals at New York. Hard times and the church rate measure a fruit of a national institution of religion, are mong the great evils of present complaining there. In France, the weather was inclemen and unseasonable, and the most important put marriage of the Duke of Orleans. In relation to the war in Spain, the Courier and Enquirer has

"The expected advance of the Christino troops and the English Legion from Saint Sebastiana, took place on the fourteenth of May, but on the welfth, the Carlist army under the Infante, Don astian, evacuated the heights which surr ded that place, and commenced its march to Navarre, after withdrawing the cannon and leaving the works defenceless. Under these circumstances, Generals Espartere and Evans met with little resistance, except at Irun, where a garrison of a few hundred irregular troops had been left .-They succeeded in gaining possession of this place and there the last accounts left them; in the mean me Don Sebastian seems bent on carrying the war beyond the Ebro, and profiting by the discontent in the capital, and the successes of the Carlist chiefs in Catalonia, Valencia and Arra-gon. This attempt he had before been prevented making, by the large Christino force in position at Bilboa and Pampeluna, and the Portuguese at Vittoria—all of which could have easily formed junction and overwhelmed a Carlist army on a junction and overwhelmed a Carlist army on the Ebro. The contending parties have now completely changed their positions. The Chris-tines are collected in the north extremity of the Peninsula, whilst the Carlists have descended from their Basque fustnesses and are pushing; forward for a wider field of action. How these mountaineers will behave on the plains, remains yet to be seen, but they and their leaders have certainly evinced energy and perseverance, which was little expected when the contest began. Bar-

celona, a most important city, is on the point of falling into the power of the Carlists." From the aspect of affairs in Africa, it appears that the French army is not likely to gain many aurels. From that country, as well as from Spain, there may yet be something worth pub-

IJ SUMMARY.—It has been ascertained that venty-four persons were drowned at the recent inundation at Baltimore; a short statement of which we publish to-day. About a million of dollars in specie, was sent out from New York about the tenth of June, in the Liverpool packets. It has been discovered, that it is not money, but quite another article, that is scarce, and the great cause of all the pressure—viz: "ample security."
The New-Jersey legislature has adjourned, without passing any bank suspension law. One of the eight members who requested the extra session was a Mr. Flatt! No money in New-York, but the theatres are nightly filled with fashiona ble audiences! No money on Long Island-bu thousands and tens of thousands of dollars daily change hands at the races!! Two thousand four undred emigrants from Europe, mostly steer age passengers, arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th, 7th and 8th ult. A convict in New-York, entenced to two years in the penitentiary, offered to treat the Recorder to a good song, whenevr he might visit Blackwell's Island. Many such

chaps are destined to Sing Sing. From the Baltimore American. June 15. EXTENSIVE INUNDATION. By far the most extensive and destructive calamity, with which the city of Baltimore has ever been visited, was experienced on Wednesday night. The heavy showers of rain which descended on that night, caused polation have swept over the pecuniary affairs of upper parts of that stream, and bringing in those banks them down against the stone bridges within the city limits. The arches of the latter being thus obstructed, and rapidly choked up by the timber, plank and other wooden fragmentst swep away from above, the waters rose with a fearful rapidity about one o'clock in the morning, spreading over a large space of the lower parts of the city, to a greater or less height, and doing most extensive injury as well to those districts as

to the improved property binding on each side of the falls. A calamity so sudden, so unlooked for, and so wide-spread in its effects, occuring too at the dead hour of night, was not, we regret to say, confined to the loss of prop-erty only:—a number of lives were lost, in-cluding among other cases, a whole family of five persons—father, mother, and three children—who were awakened from their sleep to meet at a moment's warning a simultaneous death. The number of those who perished is not ascrtained at the time we are writing, but we hope to be able to

make, as nearly as may be, an accurate statement before this paper is closed.

We devoted some hours yesterday to the heartsickening duty of examining this extended scene of devastation, but in attemption ting a description of it we are fully satisfied that nothing that we can say on the subject will furnish the reader with an adequate idea of its character and magnitu

Those only who have gone over the ground as we have done, and witnessed in detail the effects of the freshet, can duly es-timate the nature of the calamity which in a few hours has visited with

ruin some hundreds of our fellow citizens.

A postscript in the Baltimore Patriot says—"We have just learned that twelve or thirteen persons have been drowned in the shantees on the Susquehanna railroad and that the loss of property there has been

From Florida.—Official reports to the 5th June have been received from Tampa Bay. These reports state that on the night of the 2d instant, the Micausaukies, about About three miles from here is White Pigeon, situated upon a prairie of the same name. What a delightful place is this to behold in summer—A neat little village upon and surrounded by a broad plain, all glowing with vegetation—what more pleasing? But it is in want of water power and commercial advantages, without which it cannot become a place of extensive business, having nothing to recommend it save the beauty of its locality, and being upon the great Chicago road.

The error is in relation to the water power.—To a stranger, merely traveling through on the Chicago road, the statement above would appear strictly correct; but let him step only a few rods south of the village, but just off from the prairie, to Pigeon Creek, and he will discover that there is a good water power, and a large flouring mill so far advanced in the process of erection, that there can be no doubt as to its completion the present season. We have no doubt, but that when these facts come to the knowledge of the writer of that letter, he will agree with us in the opinion that White Pigeon has something be-

the several Re have not yet secured the the provisions of the act of 19th June, 1834. The from the circular, shows to just construction which has the laws in retation to pre-ce

"The intention of the act of the 15th ly, 1832, being to grant an extension of time wherein to establish and pay for their valid claims, to those who, although settlers and cultivators in the mode and at the time contemplated by the original act, were nevertheless debarred from receiving its benefits by reason of the surveys which were in process of execution within the legal term, not being officially returned and filed in the district land office, until after the expiration of such term, it has been determined to be but a fair, plain, and satisfactory interpretation of the law, that the same remedial benefits are designed to be revived and extended to those who under precisely similar circumstances, were unable to avail themselves of the act of the 19th May, 1830, revived by that of the 19th of June, "The intention of the act of the 1830, revived by that of the 19th of Ju 1834 Under this construction of the law, at

actual settler or occupant of a quarter sec-tion, fractional quarter section, or of a fractional section not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or of two adjacent and con-tiguous legal subdivisions of a fractional section, (which subdivisions are designed by the law to conform to the quantity of half-quarter sections as nearly as practica-ble,) who cultivated the same in the year 1833, and had possession thereof on the 19th of June, 1834, and who was not enabled to make the proof, and enter the same prior to the 19th of June, 1836, (the term limited by the act of 19th of June, 1834,) in consequence of the survey of the town-ship not being made and completed, and the official plat thereof returned to and filed in the district land office on or prior to the 19th of June, 1836, may be permitted to file proof of his or her right of pre-emption thereto, on the terms and in the mode prescribed by the act of 19th June, 1834, at any time within one year after the plats of the survey of such lands shall have been filed in your office, as contemplated by the act of 14th July, 1832.

Public Money .- The last Globe contains the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Treasury Department respecting the deposites of the accruing pub-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1836. To the President of the United States: Sir.—In consequence of the recent sus-pension of specie payments by most of the banks in which the disbursing officers of the Government made their deposites of public money, the undersigned has deemed it proper to take the opinion of the Attorney General on the effect of that measure upon those deposites, and in con-sequence thereof to submit the following recommendations to the President: 1st. That all those officers be included:

such can c that purpose.
2d. That in

and do give, su States may deem su cure the return of the der when wanted, in such kind of was placed in said banks; and 3d. That the existing deposits officers, wherever not now in such b

and not soon expended, be withdraw and placed within them as far as prac Respectfully submitted. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury M. VAN BUREN, President.

From the Raleigh, [N. C.] Standard TE PRESIDENT AND THE BANK Those who believe that the Presiden will be intimidated by the noisy blus of the whigs will find themselves muc taken. He is firm in his opposit a United States bank; and those which have failed to perform their contracts with the Government, must either toe the mark,' or feel the operation of the

It is believed that there is no cause for their suspending specie payments; it was a concerted contrivance of the New-York and Philadelphia merchants, brokers, and speculators, to shield their insolvency and overtrading: by which step a panic was created, which resulted in a general suspension throughout the Union. It is said that the Biddle whigs will not ask for a United States bank; the reason for which is, that the Biddle bank has lost its character by suspending specie by ments, and its stability is strongly suspected. Mr. Biddle knows that Congress will never charter his bank, and a bank of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania.

How the whigs will get out of this difficulty is a serious question to them. The Biddle whigs can never be brought to describe the golden calf; and the United States Bank whigs will contend for a new bank. What between the "bayoneta"

reproach upon an honorab For the worthy of that class ways felt and expressed a si